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Security Council

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Letter dated 27 May 2005 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999), I have the honour to convey the attached report on the international security presence in Kosovo covering the period from 1 to 30 April 2005 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would bring this report to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

05-36353 (E) 310505

Annex

Monthly report to the United Nations on the operations of the Kosovo Force

1. This report covers the period from 1 to 30 April 2005.

2. As at 30 April 2005, the total number of troops in theatre was 16,608, including 2,847 troops from non-NATO countries.

3. There is no change to the status of partner/non-NATO country contributions.

Security

4. The general situation in Kosovo remains relatively calm, with underlying tension that will continue in the foreseeable future. While the situation may remain generally calm, there are some issues that could negatively impact this tense peace, including the recurring occurrence of power and water outages. The warmer weather has traditionally coincided with a rise in tensions and in the number of incidents in Kosovo. Violent acts aimed at destabilizing the fragile situation cannot be ruled out.

5. On 17 April 2005, the headquarters of the opposition political party ORA in Pristina was bombed. Despite this event, the prevailing climate seems to be one of restraint encouraged by the majority of the political leadership. The primary motivation for this restraint appears to be the desire not to negatively impact Kosovo's efforts to achieve standards in advance of status talks.

6. The inter-ethnic situation in Kosovo is relatively calm but tense. During the reporting period, four inter-ethnic incidents — two against Kosovo Serbs and two against Kosovo Albanians — took place in areas where the population is mixed.

7. The number of cases involving possible surveillance and threats to Kosovo Force (KFOR) facilities and forces has not changed significantly since the last report.

8. In terms of organized crime, the number of incidents has continued to rise since the beginning of the year: from 13, 41 and 82 incidents reported for January, February and March 2005, respectively, the number of incidents reported during April 2005 reached 176 and concerned drug, weapons and other smuggling activities.

9. As during the previous reporting period, KFOR continues operations to prevent ethnic violence and protect patrimonial sites and remains vigilant to deter possible threats directed against international organizations and military bases. The NATO force also continues to improve its crowd and riot control capabilities in order to be better prepared to counter any resurgence in violence.

Compliance by the Army of Serbia and Montenegro and the Ministry of Internal Affairs Special Police

10. No breaches of the Military Technical Agreement were reported during April 2005.

The Kosovo Protection Corps

11. The current membership of the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) is 3,011 active members, including 151 from the ethnic minorities. The reserve personnel establishment list includes 1,809 members, 17 of whom are from the ethnic minorities. At 5 per cent, the percentage of minorities remains at half the goal of the senior representative of the United Nations Secretary-General.

12. During April 2005, the Multinational Brigades carried out 89 roll calls. The percentage of personnel being absent without permission remained steady during the reporting period at 1.32 per cent.

13. The KPC performed maintenance on their weapons located at Camp Slim Lines on 6 April 2005. The weapons authorization card renewal process is complete and the new cards will be distributed no later than 10 May 2005.

14. Concerning training and KPC activities, KFOR headquarters is developing the emergency readiness test concept, which contains three phases: preparation, execution and evaluation. The aim is to prepare the KPC before a test of its abilities as a professional organization capable of rapidly reacting to an emergency. Each Multinational Brigade is providing specialized training to KPC Training and Doctrine Command trainers. For instance, Multinational Brigade C has developed a solid plan to train pick-up zone trainers in communications. KPC Training and Doctrine Command currently has a well-organized library containing the necessary regulations and field manuals. These references will be used during the training in an effort to standardize future training. Moreover, several field training exercises have taken place, including on 22 April, in which 180 member reservists in pick-up zone 3 completed a five-day training exercise.

Conclusion

15. The general situation in Kosovo remains relatively calm with underlying tension that will continue in the foreseeable future. While the situation may remain generally calm, there are some issues that could negatively impact this tense peace, including the recurring occurrence of power and water outages.

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Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Sixtieth year

Letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 26 May 2005, addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Baki **İlkin**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

05-36346 (E) 310505

Annex to the letter dated 26 May 2005 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, and further to our letter dated 15 April 2005 (A/59/783-S/2005/252), I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 17 May 2005 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot representative in New York and circulated as a document of the General Assembly and of the Security Council (A/59/804-S/2005/319), which yet again contain allegations of violations of the "airspace of the Republic" and "of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia", and to bring to your kind attention the following:

In response to such false and pretentious allegations, I wish, once again, to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or right of say whatsoever. Furthermore, it should be emphasized that allegations of so-called violations of the flight information region or violations of air traffic regulations are invalid, as the civil aviation authority of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is the only competent authority to provide air traffic and aeronautical information services.

As stated in our previous letters, such allegations are based on the false and illegitimate claim that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the whole island, including the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. This claim by the Greek Cypriot side is divorced from the existing realities in Cyprus, namely, the existence of two independent States, each exercising sovereignty and jurisdiction within and above its respective territory on the island.

Attempts by the Greek Cypriot representatives, through often-repeated false claims, to confer legitimacy upon an illegal administration will be futile as long as the Turkish Cypriot people refuse to bow to its writs. What would indeed be conducive to a better climate on the island would be for the Greek Cypriot side to stop arrogating to itself the rights and responsibilities it does not legally have, and to cease all hostilities towards the Turkish Cypriot people.

The Greek Cypriot administration should be reminded, once again, that its counterpart is, and has always been, the Turkish Cypriot side, not Turkey. Following the rejection by the Greek Cypriot side of the United Nations settlement plan last year, the international community in general and the United Nations in particular are expecting positive moves from the Greek Cypriot administration, demonstrating its political will and sincerity, for a fair and just settlement in Cyprus. As a first step, the Greek Cypriot administration, without further delay, should heed your call and pronounce itself with clarity and finality on the question you have put to it. The scheduled visit of a high-level United Nations envoy to the island at the end of May is yet another occasion for the Greek Cypriot leadership to seize the opportunity.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 29, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Reşat **Çağlar**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus